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Editorial

Clearly Understanding the Socioeconomic Situation and Steadfastly Moving Our Country Forward on the Path of Renovation

93E0009A Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 93 pp 3-4

[Text] In 1992 our people overcame many difficulties and scored great achievements on many economic and social fronts. This was the first year that we achieved results in implementing things and fulfilled or exceeded almost all the main norms in the economic development plan.

Agricultural production made new strides and had the highest value of gross production ever. Afforestation, industrial crop cultivation, animal husbandry, crop cultivation, and fishing continued to expand well. Industrial and small industry and handicrafts production became more stable and expanded, and the value of gross output increased as compared with 1991. The rate of construction on important projects such as the Hoa Binh, Thac Mo, and Vinh Son hydroelectric plants and the North-South 500-kv electric cable was maintained. Foreign economic activities continued to be solidified and expanded. In particular, we reduced inflation and the economic crisis and ended the period of decline in a number of industries and sectors. The national income rose 5.3 percent. The economy satisfied a number of essential needs concerning materials and commodities. Living conditions stabilized somewhat, and some things clearly improved. Scientific, educational, public health, information, and cultural and social activities made progress on a number of fronts.

What is of great significance is that we managed to achieve those results and make those advances in a very difficult situation and at a time when we faced very serious challenges. Our economy was still in a crisis, inflation was still rampant, the Soviet Union and East European countries had stopped providing large amounts of aid as in the past, and the United States continued its embargo. This proves that the renovation policy of our party is correct and that the people unanimously support and are creatively implementing the party's renovation line. This renovation line was put forth at the sixth party congress, with its fundamental viewpoint being to "develop a multifaceted commodity economy with a socialist orientation." At the seventh congress, this was concretized as a "multifaceted commodity economy that operates based on a market mechanism with state control." In order to implement this line, the party and state have concentrated on solving the pressing economic and social problems, maintaining political stability, maintaining security and national defense, and gradually raising the people's standard of living. The wise renovation line of the party has greatly encouraged the people, manifested a dynamic and creative spirit, exploited the potential of the economic elements in the country, and together with the foreign

policy of opening the door and being flexible, expanded economic and cultural exchange relations and sought to obtain the sympathy and support of other countries in the world.

State guidance and management has made much progress. Clear progress was made by the legislative and administrative organizations in 1992 in promulgating and perfecting the system of laws and in gradually bringing discipline to economic and social activities. The state management apparatus, from the central echelon to the localities, has gradually been improved by constantly increasing knowledge, increasing the use capabilities of the macrocosmic management tools, carrying out the state's economic management functions, and eliminating interference in the commercial operations of the primary-level economic units. The state has provided quick and timely guidance and handled sudden economic and social changes effectively. Economic balance has been maintained better, national reserves have increased, and unusual market changes have been dealt with promptly. The economic policies have created a favorable environment for enterprises and economic elements to operate effectively and grow.

Many of the positions and policies of the party and state have been implemented in daily life and become a reality. This has solidified the people's confidence in the party and in national renovation. This is a sign of the maturity of the party committee echelons and authorities in organizing and guiding the implementation of the policies of the party and state, and this has helped us gain additional experience so that we can continue to advance.

With the achievements scored in 1992, we have great confidence in the path that we are on. This is a very important precondition for carrying out the economic and social tasks in the coming years.

However, history has taught us that we cannot become subjective or intoxicated by success. Excited by the results achieved, we must see even more clearly the difficulties and challenges ahead. At present, our country's economy still has many weaknesses, and it is still unstable. The results of the economy are in general still poor, productivity is low, and national financial capabilities are still limited. Many labor targets have not been exploited, and they do not have jobs. Agricultural harvests have been good, but farmers still lack enthusiasm. This is because the prices of agricultural products are low and sales of agricultural products are still stagnant in many places. There has been a flood of foreign imports, and tax evasion and smuggling have hurt domestic production of a number of types of goods. At a time when the economy lacks accumulation, the economic and social bases continue to decline, and the important projects in the 1991-1995 five-year plan have failed to expand very much, budget deficits, waste, and losses continue to be serious problems. Order and discipline in economic and social management are lax, and smuggling, the production of fake goods, and corruption are

serious problems. Very serious social problems such as gambling, drug addiction, prostitution, superstition, and corrupt customs are increasing. At the same time, a number of the macrocosmic management policies contain shortcomings and loopholes, party discipline and state law are loose, and the laws are disregarded. The organizations and cadres have been slow to change, and various sector and echelon organizations and cadres are poor in terms of both their capabilities and quality, and they have been slow in overcoming localism and individualism. Reactionary and enemy forces continue to implement their plot of "peaceful change" and are insanely trying to destroy our country's revolution.

The renovation movement in our country is making positive changes, and it created a new socioeconomic situation in 1992. We must clearly understand this situation, elevate our spirit of solidarity, faith, and common strength, advance the country quickly on the renovation path, strive to make the people prosperous and the country strong, escape from poverty, and escape the danger of moving backwards. The immediate thing is to implement the 1993 state plan and the 1991-1995 five-year plan.

The year 1993 holds a very important position in implementing the 1991-1995 five-year plan. We must concentrate our human and material strength on completing the tasks put forth by the party central committee and the National Assembly: Concentrate on investing in building the material and technical base, the economic and social infrastructure, and a number of key projects in the 1991-1995 five-year plan, give attention to building up the mountain areas, basically solve the wage problem, strengthen and solidify security and national defense in the new situation, and solve a number of pressing problems concerning jobs and living conditions.

In order to effectively carry out the above economic and social tasks, the party committee echelons and all cadres and party members must be resolved and have a spirit of responsibility. They must set an example and lead the masses, exploit our wonderful traditions and national pride, elevate their will power and self-reliance, and be diligent in building and defending the country.

Exploit the Good Changes of 1992 and Step Up the Rate of Economic and Social Development in 1993

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 93 pp 5-13

[Article by Vo Van Kiet; published in FBIS-EAS-92-246, 22 Dec 92 pp 55-56]

Initial Experiences in Regulating the Price of Gold and Foreign Currencies in Our Country

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 93 pp 14-17

[Article by Cao Sy Kiem; not translated]

Be Vigilant Against the Peaceful Change Plots of the Enemy

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 93 pp 18-20

[Article by Tran Ba Khoa; published in FBIS-EAS-93-008, 13 Jan 93 pp 37-39]

Research-Exchange of Opinions

Ho Chi Minh Thought—Concepts and System

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 93 pp 21-25

[Article by Song Thanh; not translated]

The Role of Agriculture in Economic Development

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 93 pp 26-29, 38

[Article by Le Vinh Danh; not translated]

State Management With Respect to a Market Economy

933E0009B Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 93 pp 30-31, 60

[Article by Le Dang Doanh, deputy director of the Central Economic Management Institute]

[Text] Today, the role of the state in managing a market economy is being examined throughout the world from a variety of perspectives. In countries that once used centralized planning and that are now switching to a market economy, the role of the state is changing greatly. Countries such as the United States and England that have a highly developed market economy based on the neo-liberal school of thought have advocated reducing the role of the state to a minimum. Short-term economic expansion in these countries has been replaced by a period of serious decline. Many economic problems (such as the weakness and backwardness of the infrastructure) and social problems (such as the decline in education and public health and social injustices) are jolting those countries. In this situation, the role of the state is being strengthened from another direction and with different contents. In Italy, where the market economy has scored notable achievements, the state apparatus has become corrupt, and the mafia poses a serious challenge to the state and society. Here, strengthening the state has become a very pressing problem with very concrete contents. In such conditions, strengthening and renovating the role of the state in Vietnam has its own special characteristics and also shares certain features with many other countries in the world.

The resolution of the Seventh CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress said that a "major shortcoming is that to date, the state apparatus has not been basically reformed as called for at the sixth congress."

[Footnote 1] ["Proceedings of the Seventh National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1991, page 41] At the same time, this resolution mentioned the main tasks that must be carried out:

Continue to revise and build the system of economic and social laws.

Continue to clearly differentiate state economic management from the commercial management of the primary-level units.

Improve economic management decentralization between the central echelon and the local administrative echelons.

Increase the effectiveness of the organizations responsible for maintaining the law. [Footnote 2] [See "Proceedings of the Seventh National Congress of Delegates," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1991, pages 91-92]

Implementing the above policies and guidelines must start from our country's real situation, and international experiences must be studied.

The state's most important task in a market economy is to maintain the value of the currency. Reality shows that there are a number of economically underdeveloped countries that have a rather stable currency (for example, in Papua and Tanzania, the inflation index in 1991 was 5.3 percent). At the same time, in some countries with a rather highly developed market economy, the currency is very unstable (for example, in Brazil, the inflation index in 1991 was 441 percent). An unstable currency will greatly limit the effect of the market mechanism and distort commercial movements. Because of this, stabilizing the currency is regarded as the state's primary task. Concerning this, our state has achieved important results: In 1991, the rate of inflation was 70 percent, but in 1992 it was only 15 percent. The value of the Vietnamese currency has clearly increased as compared with foreign currencies. This is an important achievement that must be solidified using measures to balance the budget and monetary control measures.

A second important task of the state with respect to a market economy is to provide a legal framework for economic and social activities and to not allow any individual to profit using means detrimental to the interests of other people.

If competition is an internal motive force and the freedom of citizens to practice a profession is an important advantage of a market economy, neither of those two factors will harm society if they are controlled by the law. A market economy requires a law-governed state. This is one of the most difficult tasks of the state, and to date no state has ever carried out this task perfectly.

This means that there must be an adequate system of laws that are enforced strictly and fairly by the judicial organizations with respect to all targets. But today, in many countries, the legal system is still imperfect or it is

too complex. In many countries, the laws are not applied fairly. These are weaknesses that must be avoided.

In Vietnam, even though a great effort has been made and much progress has been made in implementing the resolutions of the sixth and seventh party congresses, our system of laws still has many flaws. We still don't have a commercial law, an antimonopoly law, a law on competition, or a bankruptcy law. Even more serious, there is a fairly large gap between laws that have been promulgated and laws that are actually enforced. The organizations responsible for enforcing the laws still have many shortcomings. Civil organizations have failed to closely control the enforcement of the laws.

Thus, cases of businesses violating the laws are now quite widespread and serious. In the conditions of a market economy and law-governed state, citizens are free to practice any profession and do anything they want as long as it is not prohibited by law, and the state organizations must operate within the framework of the law. In Vietnam, many state organizations disregard the laws and arbitrarily set various requirements, such as requiring people to request permission and certify this and that. In order to register to carry on a profession, to obtain credit, to be allowed to engage in export-import activities, and so on, people must follow many procedures and obtain many signatures and seals. What is completely contrary to a law-governed state is that a number of state organizations have openly used their powers and positions to perform "services" for money for local or individual interests. That is an abuse of power and position that must be stopped immediately. What is particularly serious is that many state organizations have used state means to engage in smuggling and illegal business activities. Organized smuggling not only harms the economy but also greatly reduces the effectiveness of the state and the people's confidence in the state. There is the danger that these defects of the state will exacerbate the defects of the market economy that is in the process of being formed.

The third important task of the state is to supply commodities and public services that the private economy will not provide because of profit motives. This means that the state must at the very least maintain the infrastructure (roads, bridges, sanitation projects, and so on). In many countries, these tasks also include responsibility for education, public health, and social welfare. Governments that follow the liberal or neo-liberal school such as the American and British governments have not given suitable attention to providing social welfare services, and they want to reduce their obligations and responsibilities on the educational and public health fronts. The result is that the economy in those countries is being adversely affected by illiteracy, by an inferior public health system, and by conflicts and tensions in society.

Today, a widespread concept in the world is that the state must look after the educational and public health spheres and provide social welfare services for children,

retired people, and the disabled, who are the people in the market economy who have little or no income.

In Vietnam, along with a number of achievements and advances, the decline in education and public health is becoming worrisome. The state and society must implement new measures and make new efforts concerning this. Also, the state must intervene in the commercialization of culture in order to block this.

In order to reduce the income gap in society, the state must control and regulate incomes and take steps to prevent people from becoming rich illegally and appropriating the country's assets.

A fourth important task of the state is to set the direction of development, make forecasts, and provide information on an equal basis to citizens and businesses concerning economic conditions. The state must implement a policy on economic structure using such economic levers as credit, interest rates, taxes, and so on.

Concerning this, many countries such as Japan and South Korea have been very successful. In Vietnam, even though economic information has been expanded, much economic information has not been disclosed to the public. Business opportunities are announced in a limited way, and special privileges are given to a number of state organizations, which they can easily make use of.

A pressing requirement in building the country today is to expand democracy, elevate the judicial system, and stop the decline of a number of state organizations and many state cadres. Corruption, smuggling, and abuse of powers have caused great concern and indignation among the people, cadres, and party members. Bureaucratic centralism concerning a number of aspects and arbitrary dispersal requires that the problem of decentralization be solved in a systematic manner. This struggle will be successful only if it is tied to renovating and building the party and renovating the ranks of party and state cadres. The experiences of other countries show that there must be a synchronized, long-term program encompassing the administrative, judicial, and cadre spheres and that this must be carried on for many years in order to achieve results.

Experiences and Solutions in Controlling Inflation in Our Country

933E0009C Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 93 pp 32-35

[Article by Vu Xuan Kieu]

[Text] Inflation, which is closely related to the deterioration of our country's economy, reached a peak at the end of 1988 and the beginning of 1989. In order to reduce the rate of inflation during that period, we implemented a synchronized system of measures. The result was that we were gradually able to reduce inflation, restore the value of the dong, eliminate state subsidies and switch to a market mechanism, implement

a one-price business mechanism (mainly market prices), and establish a supply-and-demand relationship by allowing freedom of circulation (eliminating prohibitions on marketing) and encouraging the economic elements to expand production. Thanks to the above measures, in 1989 and 1990 there were positive changes. The skyrocketing rate of inflation was brought under control, and the people's standard of living was improved somewhat.

At the beginning of 1991, because of the effects of the long-term deterioration, the economy still suffered from a serious imbalance, production was expanding slowly, and there was a budget deficit. On the other hand, because of the effects of the sudden reduction in aid from the Soviet Union (in August 1990), Vietnam's already troubled economy encountered even more difficulties.

The integrated effect of the things mentioned above caused inflation in Vietnam to rise: During the first six months of 1991, commodity prices rose 4.8 percent a month (as compared with 2.5 percent a month for the same period in 1990). That was followed by a terrible fever for gold and dollars (at one point, the rates reached 645,000 dong per "chi" [1 chi equals 3.75 grams] of gold and 14,300 dong per dollar). It seemed that it would be very difficult to avoid another and even more serious round of inflation.

In the face of this, the government implemented very resolute measures to guide things. The banking and financial organizations were reorganized in order to control price increases and bring down the fever for gold and dollars. But in my view, the most effective measure at that time was that the state boldly took steps to strengthen the gold and dollar reserves and permitted the banks to expand their foreign currency exchange centers (buy and sell gold and dollars). It also increased revenues, closely controlled budget expenditures, and stopped printing money for budget expenditures. Thanks to this, we were able to bring the price of gold and the dollar down to the necessary level. The prices of other types of goods stabilized, too. The price index in 1992 declined to 1.2 percent a month, or 15 percent a year, which is a very low level and which exceeded the requirement that we had set. The purchasing power of the dong remained relatively stable, production increased, and the people's standard of living clearly improved in 1992.

However, the results that have been achieved are just the beginning, and things remain unstable. The price of gold, the dollar, and rice could suddenly skyrocket again, and there could be pressures between supply and demand and between production and consumption, which would signal another round of inflation. At the same time, with the conflicts that have recently arisen (from both within and outside the country), unless we implement measures to effectively prevent this and have organizational and managerial standards, it will be difficult to bring the economy out of the crisis and generate stable development.

Based on the actual experiences of recent years, I think that we must constantly be vigilant in fighting inflation, make further advances in this sphere, and continue to implement a system of measures for both the short term and long term. Those measures include:

1. Reorganizing the production structure and consumption patterns:

The production structure must be reexamined, the investment structure must be reorganized, and in particular, attention must be given to increasing the percentage invested in agriculture. Priority must be given to expanding labor-intensive sectors that require little capital (ready-made clothing, textiles, and so on). Particular attention must be given to investing in building the infrastructure, such as communications, transportation, and information, and to creating the conditions for attracting foreign investment capital.

The state economy must be reorganized by downsizing unnecessary installations and allowing them to go bankrupt, with bankruptcy regarded as "creative destruction." The corporations, businesses, and joint ventures subordinate to state organizations must be reexamined, and most of these corporations, businesses, and joint ventures should be converted into share, collective, or private economic forms controlled by the state (because these types of organizations, which often hide behind state forms, do not benefit the state but just waste the assets of the people).

Consumption patterns must be reorganized in accord with the changes in the allocation of the national income. A consumption strategy must be formulated.

2. Striving to reduce the budget deficit:

The Ministry of Finance must correctly inform people of the gap between budget receipts and expenditures. State loans must be separated from the budget and converted into sources of loan capital. If budget funds are loaned, they must be repaid. The budget has four revenue sources (domestic mobilization, foreign loans, loans from the people, and bank loans). At present, it is difficult to secure loans from abroad. Because of this, attention must be focused on the two domestic sources of revenues:

a. Mobilizing capital domestically:

Increasing revenues: This consists mainly of tax revenues. TVA taxes, property taxes, and income taxes must be collected, and other sources of revenues must be exploited and strengthened. An apparatus must be formed to control tax shortfalls, and conditions must be created to enable this apparatus to operate effectively. Assets must be inventoried, including real property. Land and housing prices must be fixed in order to sell and rent them and increase revenues for the budget.

Reducing expenditures: Expenditures must be reexamined. A strict expenditure policy must be implemented. A certain portion of the expense items of the state, party,

and mass organizations that are not really necessary can be cut. The expenditures of these organizations must be controlled closely. At the same time, there must be preventive measures to deal with large unexpected budget expenditures that could reignite inflation.

Allocating money to the state enterprises and state corporations must be limited as much as possible. Printing money in order to save the state enterprises that are operating at a loss must be stopped, and providing state subsidies, in any form, to the state enterprises must be eliminated. (However, in the case of key enterprises that help to support the economy, the state should implement price support policies and appropriate investment policies in order to stabilize and expand production.)

A savings policy must be implemented in connection with fighting corruption and waste in the state organizations.

b. **Borrowing capital from the people:** According to the data, the capital potential among the people is quite large (approximately 6-10 million ounces of gold). The state must implement a real policy to give the people confidence. Or to phrase this differently, the state must have a suitable stimulatory mechanism to attract the capital of the people. This is a large source that must be exploited. Borrowing from and repaying the people is easier than borrowing from abroad.

3. Revamping the banking system:

The macrocosmic management function of the state bank must be strengthened. Above all, effective use must be made of the various tools, such as interest rates and exchange rates, the issuing of bonds and other debt instruments must be controlled closely, and the economic effects of credit capital must be increased.

A central bank separate from the commercial banks must be established and solidified. The central bank must not become involved in commercial activities. It will set interest rates and regulate and adjust interest rates if inflation starts to increase. The central bank will manage and regulate the commercial banks using the laws. The commercial banks will be allowed to operate freely and expand the scope of making loans. Foreign banks will be allowed to carry on operations within the sphere of control of the state.

Each week and each month, the commercial banks must submit reports to the central bank on their operating situation. The central bank must guide raising or lowering interest rates or suspend making loans. Setting interest rates must be based on the need for capital.

The commercial banks must operate in accord with profit-and-loss principles. The government can provide help by taking foreign loans and then making loans to the commercial banks and charging a higher rate of interest. The central bank can make loans to the commercial banks (but they must put up collateral).

The most important problem today is that the state bank must help the government strengthen gold and foreign currency reserves (using many forms so that when necessary, these reserves can be used to prevent sudden "fevers"). At the same time, there must be measures to prevent the price of gold and the dollar from dropping below the necessary level, which could cause difficulties for exports and imports.

4. Reorganizing the financial system:

Unifying the capital-creation policies of the budget must be based on strengthening and expanding revenue sources. At the same time, revenues must be distributed rationally. The practice of relying on printing money to pay budget expenditures must be stopped. If there is a budget deficit, loans must be used to make up the difference. The state budget can be divided into accumulation and consumption items. The share reserved for accumulation must be managed based on capital mechanisms, with investments having focal points. The share reserved for consumption must be managed based on estimated units from the central echelon to the provinces and bases. Budget decentralization must obey the principle of focusing mainly on revenues. The first thing is to perfect the tax system and reorganize the ranks of those engaged in tax work in order to increase revenues for the budget.

5. On prices:

We have developed a market economy and must, therefore, allow the market to set prices. The state should control the price of only a few essential types of goods. In certain cases, raising prices is necessary, because this is a type of invisible tax that affects everyone. The problem is how to raise prices without affecting the basic standard of living of the laborers. In particular, attention must be given to the relationship between the price of production materials and the price of agricultural products. Increasing the purchasing power of the peasants will help industrial production to expand.

6. Improving the wage system:

Unless the wage system is fundamentally improved, everything else will have little meaning. If the wage system is left as it is today, it will be impossible to strengthen discipline and fight corruption effectively. It will not be possible to build a new and real work style, and it will not be possible to establish a fair system of compensation.

Thus, bold and urgent action must be taken to improve the wage system. At the very least, the requirements concerning the simple reproduction of the labor strength must be satisfied. Improving the wage system must be tied to providing jobs. The immediate thing is to separate social insurance from wages.

7. Exports and imports:

We have talked about eliminating monopolies, but we must ensure unity in managing exports and imports. We

must end the confusion in export-import activities. In 1993, priority must be given to importing materials and raw materials and to reducing the import of consumer goods—but not closing the door. The state must implement policies to stimulate exports and, at the same time, impose hefty taxes on types of imported goods already existing in the country. It must encourage the import of types of goods that do not exist here or that are in short supply here.

In the export-import sphere, the state must implement more resolute measures to stop the smuggling of goods that the state has prohibited from being brought into or taken out of the country. As for other types of goods, the state must permit freedom of circulation. It should not prohibit circulation but use tariff barriers in order to regulate circulation.

In 1993, foreign investments here (even though the United States has not yet lifted the embargo) will probably increase rapidly. As foreign investments increase, that means that the money supply will increase correspondingly. Thus, advance preparations must be made to prevent serious inflation or deflation.

8. A system of laws and "under the law" must quickly be built, revised, and perfected in accord with a multifaceted commodity economy that is switching to a market economy. The people's commercial freedoms, right of ownership, and right to transfer property must be guaranteed.

9. The management mechanism must continue to be renovated in line with switching to a market economy. There must be commercial freedom with state control. Capital, material, and labor markets must be established in the country, and this must be tied to expanding foreign markets.

10. The state management apparatus must be reorganized, and management standards must be raised in accord with the new requirements. State management functions concerning the economy must be clearly distinguished from the commercial production functions of the enterprises. State organizations must be stopped from interfering directly in the commercial production activities of the enterprises and economic units. The ministries must manage things mainly by using the laws and by pointing out the limits of freedom of activity within the scope of the law. Those state organizations and state cadres that violate the law, engage in corruption, and waste the property of the people must be dealt with harshly. If a mistake is made in a ministry or sector, no matter how large or small, the head of the organization concerned must take responsibility. (If the mistake has caused material losses, compensation must be paid, and if the matter is serious, those involved must be prosecuted in accord with the law.) Such forms as giving warnings or transferring people in order to protect or maintain the work positions of incompetent or immoral cadres should not be used.

Based on dealing with the wage system in a fundamental manner, the organizations and mass organizations that do not have commercial functions must not be allowed to organize service businesses or forge ties to foreign commercial organizations, which could disrupt the markets, create disorder, and weaken the country's security.

There must be an organization to control smuggling, corruption, and waste that is outside the present state apparatus. This organization must be directly guided by the premier.

It is important to have resolute and clear measures in arranging the apparatus and assigning management cadres. The apparatus must be simplified, and highly capable cadres of good quality must be selected in order to carry out the tasks.

The striking achievement scored by our country is that along with controlling and reducing inflation, we have maintained and increased the rate of economic growth each year and gradually ended the recession and reduced unemployment. However, the fever over gold, the dollar, and grain in past years and the present decline in the price of gold and the dollar (the price index for November 1992 was 0.5) shows that the situation is still unstable. In order to prevent the worst from happening, we cannot simply apply situational measures, which is what we have been doing for many years. Instead, we must develop a synchronized system of measures. Fighting inflation must be carried on together with fighting deflation, because deflation will lead to another and even more serious round of inflation.

A Look Back at 1992

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese
No 1, Jan 93 pp 36-38

[Article by Khong Doan Hoi; not translated]

Opinions and Experience

Literature and Its Course of Development

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese
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[Article by To Hoai; not translated]

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[Article by Nguyen Nghia Trong; not translated]

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[Article by Le Minh; not translated]

A Few Ideas on Using Cadres

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[Article by Nguyen Van Loc; not translated]

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The Gap Between Rich and Poor in the Rural Areas of the Mekong Delta

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[Article by ; not translated]

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'Changing Appearances'

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese
No 1, Jan 93 p 54

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One Case—Lessons That Must Be Learned in Cultural Control

00000000 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese
No 1, Jan 93 pp 55-56

[Article by Quang Viet; not translated]

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Honecker Was Not Brought to Trial for His Crimes

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Understanding Concepts

Ideology and Ideological Systems

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[Article not translated]

**Scientific Conference on 'The Significance of Ho
Chi Minh Humanism'**

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